



AND WESTERN OLIVE BRANCH.

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'KNOWLEDGE IS POWER—IS WEALTH—IS HONOR.'

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HISTORY.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

CHAPTER IV.

New England is justly proud of her pilgrim ancestors, who broke all the ties that bound them to their native land, and, braving the perils of the ocean, planted themselves in an inhospitable wilderness, that they might enjoy liberty of conscience and worship the God in whom they believed and trusted, according to its dictates alone. Pennsylvania has a right to boast of the mild virtues of her founder, of the government of peace and justice which he established, and of the honesty and fair dealing which characterized the acquisition of her territory from its aboriginal possessors. The daring adventures of Captain Smith have invested the early history of Virginia with an interest surpassing that of romance. But the citizens of Ohio have as much reason to be proud of her origin and her founders, as those of New England, or Pennsylvania, or Virginia have to boast of theirs. The pioneers of her forests were those noble patriots who perilled their lives and shed their blood in the war of the revolution, for the liberty and independence of their country, and when the contest was terminated, found that country too poor to reward them for their services, or even to repay them for the sacrifices they had made. Some of them, after wasting the prime of vigor and manhood in the war, found themselves without a home, and without the means to acquire one. Some of them had devoted the avails of their property to the cause of liberty, and when that cause had triumphed, instead of being remunerated, received, in return for their advances, a poor pittance in a depreciated currency. These were the men who were compelled to look to a new country for a home.

Their eyes had been turned to Ohio once before. At one of those gloomy periods in the revolutionary war, when the country was reduced to the extremity of distress, and the best and most ardent patriots could hardly resist despair, the question was solemnly discussed at Washington's table—'What shall we do, if Britain succeeds in establishing and maintaining her dominion in this country?

Submission is out of the question; but whither shall we fly?' 'Behind yonder mountains,' said Washington. 'There we can be free. The valley of the Ohio, fertile as ancient Egypt, will afford us all we require. With the mountains for a barrier, we can defend ourselves there, and be happy.' This was told by the officers to their men, and by them to their friends and families, in the last resort, was pretty seriously entertained. When those gloomy prospects passed away—when peace returned, and the independence of the country was acknowledged, many of those who had merely looked towards the west, as a refuge, in case England should prevail in the subjugation of the colonies, now began to view it as presenting almost the only means of retrieving their ruined fortunes, and securing families. The project of a settlement in the west offered many powerful inducements to men in their situation, many of whom had hardly any other resource, and was at last adopted and carried into effect, by the formation of the Ohio company.

The proposition of Virginia, ceding to the United States her territory on the north side of the Ohio, with the exception of some reservations in favor of her own troops, had been formally accepted by congress, by an ordinance passed on the 13th of September, 1783. The first treaty made between the United States and the Indians, with respect to the occupation of the country within the present boundaries of this state, was concluded at Fort M'Intosh, on the Ohio, below Pittsburg, on the 21st day of January, 1785, by George Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, commissioners on the part of the United States, with the chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes. It commenced by declaring that the United States 'gave peace' to the Indian nations named in the treaty; and established the boundary line between the parties, from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river up to the portage, and then down the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, to the forks, near the place at which general M'Intosh erected a fort in the autumn of 1778, which was abandoned the next year, and from thence to the Great Miami, which it struck about Loramies. This

treaty was considered in force at the time the Ohio company was formed. Another one was made on the 31st of January, 1786, at the mouth of the Great Miami, between the United States' commissioners, George Clark, Richard Butler, and Samuel H. Parsons, and the Shawnee nation, which recognized the same boundaries.

On the 25th of January, 1786, the first movement was made towards the formation of the Ohio company, by generals Putnam and Tupper, who inserted in the newspapers an address to the officers and soldiers entitled by act of congress to a grant of land in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and to others who might be induced to become settlers, proposing an association by the name of the Ohio company, and that should petition to congress for a location of their lands. In pursuance of the notice, a general meeting of delegates, from several counties in Massachusetts, was held in Boston, on the first of March, 1786, when the proposed association was formed, and officers appointed to manage their business. It was resolved that a fund of one million of dollars in continental certificates should be raised, and application having been made to congress for the purchase of lands, a contract was executed on the 27th of November, 1787, by which congress agreed to give the company a million and a half of acres of land for a million of dollars, one half of which was to be paid down, and the patent was to be issued on the payment of the residue. The district purchased adjoined the Ohio river, being sixty miles in length from east to west, including the mouths of the Muskingum and Hockhocking, and extended northward to make up the requisite quantity. The government reserved four sections in each township for future disposition, and granted two others as donations; one for the support of schools and the other for religious purposes. In consequence of a rise which afterwards took place in the value of continental certificates, the company were unable to procure the full amount of one million of dollars, according to their contract, and a patent was afterwards issued for the land actually paid for, amounting to about a million of acres.

As soon as the contract for the purchase of the lands was concluded with the government, arrangements were made for commencing the settlement of the country without delay by sending forward surveyors and workmen, to provide for the reception of such as were about to remove. Accordingly, one party assembled at Danvers, in Massachusetts, and commenced their march in the month of December, 1787; and another started from Hartford, in Connecticut, on the 1st of January, 1788. Having all reached Sumrill's ferry, on the Yohiogany river, thirty miles above Pittsburgh, they built boats, and started on the 1st of April for the Muskingum, where they arrived on the 7th, and pitched their camp on the ground now occupied by the town of Marietta. The whole party consisted of forty-seven men, and were under the command of general Rufus Putnam. In the year 1829, seven of the number were yet living; viz: Peletiah White, Amos Porter, Phineas Cobscook, Allen Duval, and Benjamin Shaw, of Washington county, Ohio; Hezekiah Flint, of Cincinnati; and Jervase Cutler, of Nashville.

When the party landed at Marietta, they had got beyond the boundaries of any established jurisdiction, and were entirely independent of any municipal regulations. Previous to the arrival of the governor and judges of the territory whom congress had invested with legislative power, the law of nature was the only one to which they were amenable; for they were really in the situation so often fancied by writers speculating on the origin of human laws, in which the first step towards by the formation of an original compact, restraining individual liberty by regulations made for the common safety and advantage of the whole. Under these circumstances, the little community agreed among themselves upon a code of laws for their temporary government, which were written upon a single sheet of paper, and stuck upon a tree at Marietta point; and it was settled that, in case any article of the code should be infringed, the matter should be submitted to the decision of Return Jonathan Meigs, the father of the late governor of the state, of that name. From the time at which the code was adopted, until the arrival of the governor and judges, but one single violation of any of its articles occurred. It was a case of assault; and when the matter was brought before Mr. Meigs, fearing that if he attempted to enforce the penalty, the laws might be brought into contempt, he avoided the risk by making up the quarrel between the parties, so that the one who conceived himself injured, withdrew his complaint.

In July, 1787, when the Ohio company were in treaty for the purchase of their lands from the general government, and while the attention of the public was becoming more and more fixed upon the prospects held out in the western country, rendering it probable that settlements would soon commence there, congress passed an ordinance for the government of the north-western territory. It was not the sole object of the ordinance, however,

merely to provide for the temporary regulation of the affairs of the territory; but its framers looked to the future, considering that they were laying the foundations of a mighty empire, and therefore endeavored to adapt it to the changes which they anticipated would take place in the population and resources of the country. With this view, provision was made for the organization of different grades of government, to succeed each other, as the situation and increase of population should render the change proper.

The first grade of territorial government was to continue, until the whole country between the Ohio and Mississippi, now comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, should contain five thousand free male inhabitants. Under this grade, the people of the territory had no voice in their own government. Congress was to appoint a governor, who was to reside in the territory, and have a freehold estate within it in one thousand acres of land, and hold his appointment three years, unless sooner revoked by congress. Three judges were also to be appointed, to hold their offices during good behavior, who were also to possess the qualification of a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land in the territory. The governor and judges or a majority of them, had the entire legislative power; but their authority was limited to the adoption and publication of such laws, civil or criminal, as were in force at the time in some one of the original states, and were, in their opinion, necessary and suitable to the circumstances of the territory. They could not appoint or remove any officers of the militia under the rank of general, and of all magistrates and such other civil officers as he might deem necessary for the preservation of peace and good order. The power of dividing the territory into counties and townships was also given to him. The laws adopted by the governor and judges were to remain in force until superseded by acts of the territorial legislature, under the second grade of government, unless disapproved by congress.

The second grade of territorial government was to commence whenever the free male inhabitants should amount to five thousand. A general assembly or legislature was then to be organized, consisting of the governor, house of representatives, and legislative council. The qualifications necessary to render a person eligible as a representative, were three years residence in the territory, or three years citizenship in one of the states, residence in the district at the time of election, and an estate in fee simple of two hundred acres of land in the territory. The representatives were to be elected for two years, by electors having a freehold qualification of not less than fifty acres of land. The legislative council was to consist of five persons appointed by congress, out of a list of ten persons nominated for that purpose by the governor and house of representatives, who were to be residents of the territory, and each to have a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land in the territory. The legislative power was to be vested

in the governor, house of representatives, and legislative council, and the concurrence of each was necessary, before any law could be passed.

Finally, it was provided that the territory should be subdivided, and that each of the several parts, whenever its population should become sufficiently numerous, should be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government.

In addition to the provisions for the establishment of the different successive grades of government, the ordinance contained several articles, which it ordained and declared should be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people of the territory, and the states which should be formed with it to remain forever unalterable, unless by common consent. Their object was declared to be, to extend the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty which formed the basis upon which the states, with their constitutions and laws, were erected, and to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever should be formed within the territory. These articles of compact, as far as their provisions extend, are the supreme law of the land—paramount even to the state constitution; which the people cannot alter, so as to make it conflict with the compact, without disregarding their obligations to the other states, or being released from them by common consent.

Among the most important principles established by those articles, are, the security given to every person against any molestation on account of his religious sentiments or mode of worship; the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, representation in the legislature, and judicial proceedings under the common law; and the glorious declaration, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes of which the party shall have been duly convicted.

In pursuance of the ordinance, congress appointed general Arthur St. Clair, governor, and commander-in-chief of the territory. On the 9th of July, 1788, he arrived at Marietta, accompanied by Samuel H. Parsons and James M. Varnum, two of the judges, and on the 15th of the same month civil government was proclaimed in form, by publishing the ordinance, and exhibiting their commissions; upon which occasion the governor addressed the people in a speech. On the 23th, the first county was established and named Washington. It comprehended all the south part of the state between Pennsylvania and the Scioto river, and the northeast part as far west as the Cuyahoga. The militia of the county was soon afterwards organized and divided into classes, and the officers were appointed. Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper were appointed justices of the peace, and in conjunction with some other justices associated with them for that purpose, were em-

powered to hold courts of quarter sessions. During the latter part of the year, the settlement was strengthened by the arrival of about twenty families, together with a number of young men, the most of whom also became permanent residents of the country.

In October, 1778, John Cleves Symmes made a contract with the government, for the purchase of one million of acres of land between the Miami rivers, for which he had been in treaty for some months. Some time afterwards he sold the site of Cincinnati to Matthias Denman, with whom Israel Ludlow and Robert Patterson subsequently became connected as joint proprietors of the land, which they laid out in lots. Before the laying out of the town, however, major Doughty, with one hundred and forty soldiers arrived on the ground, and built four block-houses. This was in the beginning of June, 1789; and before the end of the year, fort Washington was built, and general Harmer, with three hundred soldiers, arrived and established their quarters in it, and a few settlers with their families had erected dwellings. During the winter, Mr. Ludlow laid out the lots, marking the corners and courses of the streets upon the trees, and called the place Losantiville; but it did not long retain that name, which was changed by governor St. Clair to Cincinnati. Columbia has generally been called the oldest settlement in the Miami country, but its claim is rather a slender one. The settlement was commenced there on the 16th of November, 1780, which was some months after the detachment under major Doughty took their station at fort Washington; and if there were no settlers exclusive of the military, at Cincinnati at that time, that could have been the case for a few days only; for six weeks afterwards, at the commencement of the year 1790, there were two small hewed-log houses and several cabins occupied by families.

On the 2d of January, 1790, governor St. Clair arrived at Losantiville, and issued his proclamation establishing the county of Hamilton, which at that time included all the country between the Miami rivers. In the following spring, several stations were established in the surrounding country: Dunlap's, at Colerain, on the Great Miami; White's and Ludlow's, on Mill creek; and Garard's, and one at the Roundbottom, on the Little Miami. At each of these posts, a few soldiers were generally stationed, to assist in their defence.

About the last of March, three men, ascending the Ohio in a canoe, were killed by the Indians, near the mouth of the Scioto. A few days afterwards, a boat was descending the river from the mouth of the Kenhawa, on board of which were Mr. John May, a surveyor of Kentucky lands, a young man in his employ, named Johnson, Jacob Skyles, who was taking a stock of goods to Lexington, a man named Flinn, and two sisters named Fleming. One morning at daylight, near the mouth of the Scioto, a smoke was seen at some distance down the river, upon the Ohio shore, and the boat was directed towards the opposite side of the river. Just at that time, two white

men ran down the bank, and begged to be taken on board, declaring that they had been taken prisoners a few days before, and had just escaped, and that they would be overtaken and killed by their captors, if they were not admitted on board. Those in the boat suspecting treachery, refused to land, and kept down the stream; but the cries of the men on the shore caused them at length to put faith in their declarations, and Flinn proposed that the boat should be turned to the bank, and that he would jump out, and if any Indians should appear, he should be left to his fate, and the boat could be got out of danger before it could be stopped by the enemy. The proposal was assented to, and the boat was turned to the bank, and Flinn jumped ashore, when he was instantly seized by several Indians, who ran out of the woods, and a fire was commenced upon the boat. Those on board immediately attempted to regain the current, but they got entangled among some trees and were unable to extricate themselves. Other Indians continued to arrive, and the crew threw themselves upon their faces in the bottom of the boat; but the enemy made no attempt to board, contenting themselves with keeping up a fire, by which the horses in the boat were soon all killed, and at length one of the girls was shot dead, and Mr. Skyles was wounded. Mr. May then made a signal of surrender, but was instantly shot dead, on showing his head above the side of the boat. At last the Indians swam to the boat and took possession of her, without any resistance, and plundered her. The two men who had deceived the boat ashore, had really been taken prisoners a few days before and had been ordered by the Indians to do what they did; but one of them had performed his part with much alacrity, in the hope of finding favor among his captors, while the other acted with reluctance, and only joined in the deceit to save his own life. During the course of the day, the prisoners were divided among the Indians, and were ordered to prepare new oars for the boat, which the Indians determined to use in attacking other boats. On the next morning, six men were seen ascending the river, in a canoe, on the Kentucky side. The prisoners were compelled to go down to the water's edge and decoy them over, as they themselves had been deceived, by a tale of distress. Johnston endeavored to make them suspect the treachery, but without success; and they came across the river and were all killed. Soon afterwards, three boats appeared in sight, descending the river, with a good many horses and dry goods on board, but weakly manned. The Indians embarked in May's boat, and placing the prisoners at the oars, compelled them to bear down upon the others as they passed, and opened a heavy fire upon them. They soon approached pretty near the hindmost boat, which was steered by captain Marshall, of Virginia, and being weakly manned at the oars, was in danger of falling into their hands. The crew, however, without regarding the balls that were showering around them, did not relax in their exertions, and while the Indians lost some ground by getting out of the

current, they were enabled to come up with the middle boat, on which they abandoned the other, with the property on board, and joining their forces, overtook the foremost, which received them all aboard, and by hard rowing, with their combined strength at the oars, they escaped with the sacrifice of their two boats and cargoes. Johnston, Skyles, and the surviving female, were afterwards carried out towards the lake, and after various adventures all were restored to their homes; but Flinn was put to death on arriving at the Indian towns.

When it became known that the enemy were infesting the river and attacking boats, it was determined that they should be driven off. Accordingly general Scott raised two hundred and thirty volunteers in Kentucky, and marched to Limestone, where he was joined by general Harmer with about one hundred regulars, and some militia from the Miami country, under captain Israel Ludlow. They then directed their march to the Scioto; but the Indians, probably knowing of their approach, had abandoned their camp, and the only effect of the expedition was to relieve the boats upon the river from danger for a short time. Four Indians were surprised and killed in camp, by a small detachment, and no others were seen during the whole march.

In the month of August, the enemy again began to lay in wait for boats passing up and down the river. On the 8th, they attacked a boat a few miles above the mouth of the Scioto, and killed one man and wounded several others; but five other boats fortunately being near, and having arrived, although the whole five were also assailed with so much vigor, that it was found necessary to abandon one of them to save the rest. A few days before, a detachment of twenty men under captain M'Curdy, going up from Cincinnati to Limestone in a boat, were fired upon by some Indians from the bank, and had one man killed and four wounded. They returned the fire so promptly, however, that the Indians were forced to fly.

During the summer, overtures were made to the Indians, and a wish was expressed to treat with them; but they rejected all the terms that could be conceded, and it was at length determined that hostilities should be carried into their own country. It was concerted that two expeditions should be sent against them at the same time; the first of which was to march from Cincinnati, under the command of general Josiah Harmer, and proceed against the Miami town at the forks of the Maumee, where fort Wayne now stands, while the other was to march from Vincennes, under the command of major Hamtramck, and attack the town on the Wabash. Major Hamtramck's inroad was attended with considerable success, and several towns were destroyed. General Harmer marched from Cincinnati, on the 26th of September, with about fourteen hundred and fifty men, of whom three hundred and twenty were of the regular army, and the residue were militia from Kentucky and the western part of Pennsylvania.

The army reached the vicinity of the St. Marys river, about the 14th of October, where an Indian was taken prisoner. In consequence of some information obtained through him, the general despatched colonel Hardin of the Kentucky militia, with a command of six hundred men, to the town which was the object of attack, where he arrived on the 15th, and found the cabins in flames. On the 17th, the rest of the army arrived, and an Indian trail having been observed, colonel Trotter was sent on the 18th, with three hundred men, to endeavor to overtake the party. In the course of the day two straggling Indians were killed, and a party was discovered to be following in their rear; but the detachment was recalled in the evening, by a signal given by firing cannon at the camp, and returned without being molested.

On the 19th, colonel Hardin was sent out with about one hundred and fifty militia and sixty regular troops, towards a town a few miles up the St. Josephs river. In the evening the detachment was passing where the road ran through a narrow prairie, when they were suddenly attacked by the enemy, who were concealed in the woods on one side and in the edge of a morass which skirted the road on the other. The militia gave way and fled, and their officers found it impossible to rally them; but the regulars stood their ground until they were nearly all destroyed. Only seven or eight of them escaped, among whom were captain John Armstrong and ensign Hartshorn. Captain Armstrong broke through he continued through the night, with his body wholly under water and his head covered by a tussock of grass, and witnessed the yelling and dancing of the victors over the dead bodies of his men. Towards day, it having become very dark, and the enemy becoming quiet, he extricated himself from the swamp, and attempted to find the camp. He was so much chilled and benumbed, by remaining so long in the water, that he had not proceeded far until he found himself almost unable to move his limbs. Having got into a hollow, he scraped some dry leaves together, and, possessing materials for striking fire, which were constructed water-tight, and had not been wet, he kindled the leaves and some small sticks, and rested upon his hands and knees, with his body over the blaze, until warmth and power of motion were restored, when he again started, and succeeded in reaching the camp. Ensign Hartshorn, in running to escape from the enemy, stumbled over a log, when the thought struck him, to lie still, which he did, without being seen, until dark, when he was also fortunate enough to reach the camp.

On the next day, the corn and vegetables about the village were destroyed, and on the 21st, the army commenced their return homeward. After proceeding a few miles, the general received information, that the enemy had already returned to their village, upon which he determined to endeavor to change the fortune of the campaign. In the evening, colonel Hardin was ordered to take sixty regu-

lars under the command of major Wyllys, and about five hundred militia, and return and attack the Indians at the town. They did not arrive at the village until about sunrise, when a few Indians were discovered and fired on, and fled in different directions, pursued by the militia, who thus fell into disorder. They were then attacked, impetuously, by the Indians, who, in many cases, fought at close quarters, with the tomahawk against the bayonet, making their most strenuous efforts against the body of regular troops, who preserved their order for some time, but were finally overpowered by numbers, and all killed, except, a captain, ensign, and seven men. Major Wyllys was killed. It was not until the regulars had been cut off, that the militia could be recalled from their pursuit. Colonel Hardin at length brought them into regular order, and the contest was continued until past noon, when a retreat was ordered, and the Indians did not pursue. Upwards of one hundred and thirty men were killed in the action; and it was supposed that the enemy must have suffered severely also, as they permitted the army to return to Cincinnati without further molestation. The expedition reached fort Washington on the 3d of November, with all their artillery and baggage. General Harmar claimed the victory in the last battle, in his official despatch, but public opinion has not sustained the claim. The loss suffered by the army, and the fact that the Indians remained masters of the field of battle, contradicted it so palpably, that the campaign has the battle as a defeat. Instead of security to the settlers, which the expedition was expected to give them, they suffered more than they had before; the enemy being flushed with their success in contending with their invaders, and inflamed by the destruction of their towns and the loss of their provisions. J.

EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Faculty of the Granville Literary and Theological Institution, made to the Board of Trustees, on the 14th of August 1833.

THE catalogue for the year now near its close, contains the names of 148 members, 96 of whom have been admitted within the current year. The remaining 52 were previously members. The first quarter in the present year, numbered 62. The second, 51. The third, 96. The fourth, 105. The comparatively small attendance in the second quarter, resulted, partly, from the absence of several students engaged in teaching common schools; and partly, from the late period of commencing that quarter, occasioned by the unprepared state of the new edifice.

The whole number received during the seven quarters, the Institution has been in operation, is 194.

Attention has been given by a few individuals to some of the higher branches of English; but the students generally have been en-

gaged in the preparatory parts, either of an English or of a classical education. Most of them design to obtain a thorough and extended education. About a dozen will soon be prepared to enter on the studies appropriate to the first year of a collegiate course, and this number will doubtless be augmented by the admission of a few not fitted at this place. No particular attention on subjects strictly theological, has hitherto been given to any of those who have in view the sacred work of the christian ministry. But this description of students, already respectable for number, ought to be subjected no longer to this species of neglect, especially as they are often called on to preach to destitute congregations.

The great body of the members have exhibited a very estimable character for assiduity and perseverance in their studies, and seem to regard, with high and spontaneous respect the doctrine strenuously inculcated by the instructors in relation to the *manner* of producing *sound scholarship*. Much has therefore been expected of them, nor has the expectation been lost in disappointment.

The social order and moral deportment of the students generally, have been worthy of high commendation, and at the present time, particularly, the state of things, in this respect, is extremely gratifying. In this connection, reference may properly be made to the advantages resulting from the retired and rural situation of the school, and from the adoption of the manual labor system.

The pupils have been favored in a most remarkable degree with the blessing of health. That portion of the year most unfavorable for study is nearly elapsed, and, out of more than a hundred students, not an instance of one considered as "run down," has yet occurred. This fact, while it tells well for the salubrity of the Institution Hill, is also a practical comment of high value, on the utility, in regard to health, of combining manual labor with studious pursuits.

The references made above to the labor system, indicate a favorable opinion of its influence in some highly important particulars. In these particulars too much can hardly be expected from the plan, if judiciously and vigorously prosecuted. Nor is the bearing it has on the diminution of a student's expenses, a subject unworthy of serious regard. But should its popularity be made to depend *mainly* upon considerations of *pecuniary* advantage, disappointment and disaster will be the consequence.

The principle and manner of conducting the system have been established, so far as work can be profitably furnished on the farm; but in reference to mechanical business, they remain yet to be determined. To this part of the subject, it may not be amiss to invite the enlightened consideration of the Board.

In view of the number, character, attainments, and aims of the students, as already exhibited, the Faculty beg leave respectfully to suggest to the Board, the expediency of giving to the Institution a regular organization of four departments under the follow-

ing appellations, viz: Preparatory, English, Collegiate, and Theological, and of making such arrangements for the government and instruction of the Institution, as the nature of the case may seem to demand. The prospect, also, of rapidly increasing numbers in future, is deemed sufficient to attract the immediate attention of the Board to the subject of furnishing more ample accommodations for students.

In behalf of the Faculty,
JOHN PRATT, *Principal*.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT MORRIS.

In directing the attention of our readers to the subjoined biographical sketch of a man whose memory has the strongest claims on the gratitude of America, we cannot but partially observe, and we do so with regret, that there is, perhaps, no country which affords so many instances of ingratitude to its benefactors, as this. What Rome was to Belisarius, and Florence to Dante, America has been to ROBERT MORRIS, who possessed all the patriotism of the first, and the diplomatic intelligence of the second, and whose fate goes far to prove the truth of Byron's observation, "Ingratitude is generally supposed the vice peculiar to Republics."

Mr. Morris was born in Lancashire, England, January, 1730. He embarked for America at the age of thirteen, and from that period engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the commencement of the revolution he was the first merchant in Philadelphia, and though he had more at stake upon the chances of war, than any other man, he played the game boldly and manfully. He opposed the stamp act, signed the non-importation agreement of 1775, and consecrated himself, heart and hand to the holy cause of liberty. In '76 he was elected to the second Congress, and by that body he was placed on all committees relating to the navy, maritime affairs and finance. When the public treasure was exhausted, he brought forward his whole immense credit, borrowed money to a great amount on his sole personal responsibility, and by his generosity, sagacity and resources, made himself the life and soul of the American cause. His noble example was itself invaluable. Others looked up to him in the dark hour of danger and peril, and saw in his clear eye and unwavering bearing, comfort and hope. His sagacity penetrated through the thick clouds that hung over us, and saw beyond a bright and clear sky.

In 1781 he was appointed superintendent of finance, and by the act of Congress, the entire control of the public pecuniary interests, was intrusted to him. The credit of the treasury was at this time at the lowest ebb.—Public safety depended on its restoration. In the year 1785 Mr. Morris had established a subscription bank, of which his own shares amounted to ten thousand pounds. In '81 he established the bank of North America.—This was a happy measure—its notes were

declared by Congress, receivable as gold and silver, for the payment of all duties and taxes in the United States. Morris furnished the plan of the bank, and made an urgent appeal to the public in its behalf. The instantaneous revival of public and private credit upon its establishment, was truly miraculous.

At this time, the private fortune of Mr. Morris was ample, and his personal credit boundless, and wherever official resources were adequate, he pledged it. His advances in favor of the federal government and the individual states were enormous.—He furnished the supplies which were requisite to Gen. Washington's expedition against Cornwallis. He issued his own notes to the amount of one million four hundred thousand dollars, which were all paid. The tremendous obstacles he overcame, in the honest discharge of his duties, stamp him as a man of determined energy and perseverance. The public danger had induced Mr. Morris to accept the office of superintendent of finance, and the danger being past, he wished to escape from this excessive toil and liability. After several ineffectual attempts, he obtained a dismissal in November, 1784. In 1786 he was elected a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution. No man had more often and severely felt the want of an efficient government. He had incessantly asked for a stronger bond, or instrument than the old confederation, for "a firm, wise, manly system of federal government;" and strenuously co-operated in devising and recommending the present. In 1788, the general assembly of Pennsylvania appointed him to represent the state in the first Senate of the United States, which assembled at New York. As a member of that body, he distinguished himself by wise counsels, and particularly by an irresistible speech for a repeal of the tender laws. He was a fluent, correct, and impressive orator—he wrote with ease and terseness; his fund of political knowledge could not be but ample. His acquaintance with the affairs of the world exceeded in extent and diversity, that of any of his compatriots. Franklin excepted—his conversation was therefore replete with interest and instruction. When the Federal government was organized, Washington offered him the post of Secretary of the Treasury, which he declined, and being requested to designate a person for it, he named Gen. Hamilton, a most happy, though not an expected choice.

At the conclusion of the war he engaged in the East India trade. He was the first man who ever attempted an "out of season" passage to China. This passage is effected by going round the South Cape of New Holland—thus escaping the periodical winds of the China seas. Much amazement was felt by the European vessels at so strange an arrival, and as no ship had ever before made a similar passage, the Lords of the Admiralty subsequently applied to Mr. Morris for information, in relation to the tracks of his ship.—In his old age, Mr. Morris unfortunately engaged in very extensive land speculations, which ruined his fortune. The latter years of

his life were passed in prison, because he was unable to pay his debts. He died May, 8, 1803. Mr. Morris was of a large frame, with a manly open countenance, and courteous though simple manners. He was hospitable, generous, and fond of conviviality, and until impoverished in his purse was ever open at the call of his country or his fellow-citizens.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

SACRED FIRE OF THE INDIANS.

BY LEWIS CASE.

Many of the peculiar customs which formerly existed among the Indian tribes, are now preserved only in traditions; of these, one of the most singular was an institution for the preservation of an eternal fire. All the rites and duties connected with it are yet fresh in the recollection of the Indians; and it was extinguished after the French arrived upon the great lakes.

The prevalence of a similar custom among the nations of the east, from a very early period, is well known to all who have traced the history and progress of human superstition. And from them it found its way to Greece, and eventually to Rome. It is not, perhaps, surprising that the element of fire should be selected as the object of worship, by nations ignorant of the true religion, and seeking safety in this system of polytheism, which declared the manners and morals of the polished people of antiquity. The notions seem to require something visible and tangible for their support. And this mysterious agent was sufficiently powerful in its effects and striking in its operation, to appear as a direct emanation from the deity. But there was a uniformity in the mode of worship, and in the principles of its observance, which leaves no doubt of the common origin of this belief. The sacred flame was not only regarded as the object of veneration, but its preservation was indissolubly connected with the existence of the state. It was the visible emblem of the public safety. Guarded by his chosen ministers, secured by dreadful imprecations and punishments, and made holy by a solemn and imposing ritual. The coincidences which will be found between these observances and opinions, and the ceremonies and belief of the Indians, indicate with sufficient certainty that their notions on this subject were brought with them from the eastern hemisphere, and were derived from the fruitful Persian stock.

I have not ascertained the existence of this custom among any of the north-western tribes, except the Chippewas, although I have reason to believe that the Shawnees were devoted to it, and the Chippewas; in fact, assert that they received their fire from the latter. But there is such a similarity and even identity of manners and customs among the tribes east of the Mississippi, that I have but little doubt the same institution would be every where discovered, if inquiries were prosecuted under favorable circumstances.—

It is certain that the Natchez were five worshippers, and without giving full credit to all the marvellous tales related of this tribe by the early French travellers, we may yet be satisfied from the many concurring accounts, that they were believers in the efficacy of an eternal fire.

The Chippewa tribe formerly inhabited the regions around lake Superior, and its council house and the seat of the eternal fire, west of the Keeweenaw Point. Here lived the principal chief, called the Mutchekewis, who exercised more authority and assumed more state, than would be compatible with the present feelings of the Indians. The designation was official and not personal, and the office was hereditary in the direct male line.—He was supported by voluntary contributions, his Muskinewa, or provider, making known from time to time his necessities, by public proclamation. Whatever was required upon these occasions, whether food or clothing, was immediately furnished. He appears to have been the chief priest, and could neither engage in war nor hunting.

In the village where he resided, and near his cabin, the eternal fire was kept burning.—The altar was a kind of rude oven, over which no building was erected. Four guardians were selected by the Mutchekewis to take charge of the fire. Two of these were men, and two women. They were all married, but the wives of the men employed in this service were required to cook and do the necessary domestic work, while the husbands of the women destined to the sacred duty, were always engaged in hunting and providing whatever else was wanted. The four persons devoted to the altar, were thus left without any secular cares, to divert their attention from the holy trust committed to them. A perpetual succession was kept up in this priesthood, by a prerogative of the Mutchekewis, and the principal head women; the former selecting a husband, and the latter a wife, for the survivor, whenever any or either of these four persons died. The chain was thus always unbroken, and the traditional rights transmitted unimpaired. Death was the penalty for any neglect of duty, and it was inflicted without delay and without mercy.

The council fires were lighted at the great fire, and carried wherever the council was held. After the termination of business, a portion of it was carefully returned, and the remainder extinguished. Whenever a person became dangerously ill, if near enough, he was taken to the house of the Mutchekewis, where his fire was extinguished, and a brand was brought from the altar, and a fire kindled at which a feast was prepared. A great dance was then held, and the viands consumed. And, it is added that the patient seldom failed to recover.

Once in eight years the whole Chippewa tribe assembled at their principal village, about the season of the buds. Early in the morning the great pipe was lighted at the sacred fire, and delivered to the Mutchekewis. He took one smoke, and then delivered it to the women, and then to the men, by all of

whom, it was in like manner smoked. It was then passed to the children.—This ceremony consumed the day, and early the next morning a feast was held, at which the men, and women, and children, ate in separate groups silently, and without singing or dancing. In the evening they departed for their different villages.

Christmas.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

There was nothing in England that exercises a more delightful spell over my imagination than the lingerings of the holiday customs and rural games of former times. They recall the pictures my fancy used to draw in the May-morning of my life, when as yet I only knew the world through books and believed it to be all that poets had painted; and they bring with them the flavor of those honest days of yore, in which perhaps with equal fallacy, I am apt to think the world was more homebred, social, and joyous, than at present. I regret to say, that they are daily grown more and more faint, being gradually worn away by time, but still more obliterated by modern fashion. They resemble those picturesque morsels of Gothic architecture, which was seen crumbling in various parts of the country, partly dilapidated by the waste of ages, and partly lost in the additions and alterations of latter days. Poetry, however, clings with cherishing fondness about the rural game and holiday revel, from which it has derived so many of its themes—as the ivy winds its rich foliage about the gothic arch and mouldering tower, gratefully repaying their support, by clasping together their tottering remains, and, as it were, embalming them in verdure.

Of all old festivals, however, that of Christmas awakens the strongest and most heart-felt associations. There is a tone of sacred and solemn feeling, that blends with our conviviality, and lifts the spirit to a state of hallowed and elevated enjoyment. The services of the church about this season are extremely tender and inspiring. They dwell on the beautiful story of the origin of our faith, and the pastoral scenes that accompanied its announcement. They gradually increase in fervor and pathos during the season of Advent, until they break forth in full jubilee on the morning that brought peace and good-will toward men. I do not know of a grander effect of music on the moral feeling, than to hear the full choir and the pealing organ performing a Christmas anthem in a cathedral, and filling every part of the vast pile with triumphant harmony.

It is a beautiful arrangement, also, derived from days of yore, that this festival, which commemorates the announcement of the religion of peace and love, has been made the season for gathering together of family connexions, and drawing closer again those bands of kindred hearts, which the cares and pleasures and sorrows of the world are continually operating to cast

loose; of calling back the children of a family who have launched forth in life, and wandered widely assunder, once more to assemble about the paternal hearth, that rallying place of the affections, there to grow young and loving again among the endearing mementos of childhood.

There is something in the very season of the year, that gives a charm to the festivities of Christmas. At other times we derive a great portion of our pleasures from the beauties of nature. Our feelings rally forth, and dissipate themselves over the sunny landscape, and we "live abroad and every where." The song of the bird, the murmur of the stream, the breathing fragrance of spring, the soft voluptuousness of summer, the golden pomp of autumn, earth, with its mantle of refreshing green, and heaven, with its deep, delicious blue, and its cloudy magnificence, all fill us with mute but exquisite delight, and we revel in the luxury of mere sensation. But in the depth of winter, when Nature lies despoiled of every charm, and wrapped in her shroud of sheeted snow, we turn for our gratifications to moral sources. The dreariness and desolation of the landscape, the short, gloomy days, and darksome nights, while they circumscribe our wanderings, shut in our feelings, also, from rambling abroad, and make us more keenly disposed for the pleasures of the social circle. Our thoughts are more concentrated; our friendly sympathies more aroused. We feel more sensibly the charm of each other's society, and are brought more closely together by dependence on each other for enjoyment. Heart calleth unto heart, and we draw our pleasures from the deep wells of living kindness, which lie in the deep recesses of our bosoms, and which, when resorted to, furnish forth the pure element of domestic felicity. The pitching gloom without makes the heart dilate on entering the room filled with the glow and warmth of the evening fire. The ruddy blaze diffuses an artificial summer and sunshine through the room, and light up each countenance into a kindlier welcome. Where does the honest face of hospitality expand into a broader and more cordial smile—where is the shy glance of love more sweetly eloquent—than by the winter fire-side? And, as the hollow blast of wintry wind rushes through the hall, claps the distant door, whistles about the casement and rumbles about the chimney, what can be more grateful than that feeling of sober and sheltered security, with which we look round upon the comfortable chamber, and the scene of domestic hilarity?

From the Female Advocate.

DREAMING.

I am persuaded that few subjects of philosophical enquiry are more curious, and difficult of solution than the phenomena of common dreaming. Were it not that habit has familiarized us to the facts it includes, we should think them astonishing and even incredible.—What is it that makes me see, when my eyes are shut, in the darkest night, and when the object of apparent

vision is, in reality, a thousand miles distant, or perhaps has no real existence? What makes me see when asleep? For, so far as consciousness is concerned, I can see as distinctly asleep as awake; and aside from consciousness, what evidence have I that I see, at any time?

Perhaps the ideal philosophy of Berkeley and the still more dreamy skepticism of Hume, may have originated in some indistinct impression of the fallacy of that seeming truth which seems so decisively attested to us, in the hours of sleep. I very well remember the time, when in my early childhood, I was sadly puzzled with the evanescent nature of nocturnal scenes, and at times, was inexpressible chagrined to find myself stripped in the morning, of the imaginary riches of which I had during the night, held undisputed possession. Once, in particular, I was apparently blessed with the ownership of a nice new hatchet, with which I made glorious war upon the sappling forests of my native domicile the live long night, but, on awaking in the morning, was sorely wrangled, as I then thought, with the assurance of every one I enquired of, that I had never been master of such an instrument. So regular, indeed, were my nightly exploits, and morning disappointments, for several successive days and nights, that, at length, I resolved to make it a matter of systematic research and enquiry, which was the reality, and which the allusion, the period which restored me my hatchet, or that which deprived me of it. The enquiry was prosecuted with equal diligence, whether sleeping or waking, and, for a long time, with equal success, or rather discomfiture. A dozen times, I clenched the precious prize in my hand determined to hold it so fast, that it should not disappear on my wakening, but alas! the frail tenure of all earthly possession! "As a dream when one awaketh"—even thus it is, that the unreal vanities of time will vanish on a coming morning! Thus vain are the efforts of the worldling, to hold fast his sublunary possessions, in the hour of death.

I have heard some persons speak of having dreamed, as though they did not always dream when sleeping. But, for my part, I never know what it is to leave off thinking of something or of seeming to hear and see, and do something. And I suppose that this is the case with every one, only the train of thought when broken by waking is for the most part forgotten, by people in general. I can no more conceive that the mind of man ever ceases to exist. Perhaps I ought to except the apparently human bipeds who stupify themselves with hearty suppers, and draughts of beer and cider, just before retiring to bed. Some of my most important mental exertions have been made during the hours of sleep.—The method of solving a difficult problem, as well as the adjustment of nice questions of morals and duty, are often most successfully accomplished in sleep, when the senses no longer distract and bewilder. Yet, for the most part, it must be confessed that lawless imagination and uncontrolled propensity, are apt to usurp the dominion of our sleeping hours. I am persuaded that many people sin as really in their sleeping as in their waking moments, and it is no new remark, that he who would know his own heart, must watch its nocturnal propensities.

The phenomenon of sleep-walking, though it excites more wonder, for its rarity, is little removed from common dreaming. The limbs obey the will as in waking hours—this is the principal apparent difference. Why or how the limbs ever obey the will, is more than any philosopher has attempted to tell us, and why that effect should be suspended in common sleep, is unaccountable. So that, in reality, sleep-walking is no more mysterious than any other walking, and its rarity is the thing that is remarkable for its anomalous character.

I intended to lay down some rules for getting asleep, but my practice of late, has been too unsuccessful to do honor to my precepts. My rule

is, on closing my eyes to fix my mind on some familiar landscape, or distant or former scene I have passed through, and I seldom fail to be transported thither in a few moments, with all the apparent reality I could desire.—Intense anxiety, I find, however, will, at times, prevent this medicine to a weary mind from taking proper effect.

Every one must have noticed the power of dreaming to reveal scenes and events that have been buried in oblivion, for years. How easily, then, can our final Judge make us remember every action of our past lives!

The consolations of dreaming, are by no means to be left out of the account of human enjoyments. What would not the orphan give, in riper years to see his dear father and mother, as in childhood he once saw them! But such a sight have I often seen, or seemed to see, in my sleep, and I know not whether the certainty of reality itself, could have added any thing of accuracy or impression to the picture.

But the reader, I am thinking, will begin to think the writer indulging in a day dream. And so, without further ceremony, my dream is out.

G.

LITERARY CABINET, AND WESTERN OLIVE BRANCH.

EDITED BY THOMAS GREGG.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, JANUARY 4, 1834.

In a late number we adverted to the formation of a society in Philadelphia, for the purpose of encouraging native Literature, and patronizing native talent and genius. The following is a list of the officers, together with the names of a number of gentlemen, who have been elected honorary members of the Institution. It presents an array of names—poets, orators, statesmen, and divines, which would do honor to any country, and which any country would be willing to rank among her sons. Of her poets, we may mention the names of Percival, Hillhouse, Fairfield, and Prentice—of her orators, Everett, Southard, and Wirt—and among her writers in the various departments of literature, the names of Irving, Silliman, Linsley, and Paulding, stand pre-eminent. The Institution cannot but be the means of producing incalculable benefit to our own native literature, and bringing into energetic action the slumbering genius of America's gifted children.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF LETTERS—Is the title of an Association, formed in Philadelphia, for the promotion of American letters and the patronage of American authors. "We hail with delight," says the Editor of the North American Magazine, "a project which may fraternize the feelings, expand the capacities, exalt, confirm, and perpetuate the knowledge of those who, by their profession, should cherish the amenities of the heart and the dignified philosophy of the mind."

We copy below the list of officers who are to serve until the annual election, which is to take place on the first Monday of next May; and shall watch hereafter with pleasure for the progress and prosperity of an association which

may afford means, through its members and acts, for advancing the cause of American letters.

David Paul Brown, Esq., President.
Stephen Simpson, 1st Vice President.
Sumner L. Fairfield, 2d Vice President.
John Howard Payne, 3d Vice President.
Thomas Sully, 4th Vice President.
Dr. Thomas E. Ware, Secretary.
Dr. Alex. C. Draper, Corresp. Secretary.
Owen Stoever, Esq., Treasurer.
Peter A. Brown, Esq., Curator.

CENSORS.

Washington Irving, Esq., New York.
Col. George P. Morris, do.
John P. Kennedy, Esq., Baltimore.
Dr. James G. Percival, New Haven.
James A. Hillhouse, do.
Joseph R. Chandler, Philadelphia.
Josiah Randall, Esq., do.
Dr. Thomas Augustus Worrall, do.
Benjamin Mathias, do.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members.

Rev. Dr. Linsley, Pres. of Nashville Univ.
Hon. Edward Lytton Bulwer, M. P. London
Sheridan Knowles, Esq., do.
Frederick Beasley, D. D., Trenton, N. J.
J. K. Paulding, New York.
Professor Silliman, Yale College.
Hon. Samuel Southard, New Jersey.
Hon. Edward Everett, Massachusetts.
C. R. Leslie, R. A., West Point.
Hon. William Wirt, Maryland.
John J. Adams, New York.
George D. Prentice, Editor of Louisville Journal.—*Hartford Pearl*

"WOMAN, THE ANGEL OF LIFE."

We extract the following concluding stanzas from the Carrier's New Year's Address to the Patrons of the St. Clairsville Gazette. Our readers will easily distinguish the pen of Geo. W. Thompson, Esq.

When darkness cloth'd this world of ours,
An unform'd mass it laid;
There breath'd no sweets—there bloom'd
no flowers—
No songs in green arcade;
And when that world in beauty shone,
Man gaz'd in wild despair—
He wandered thro' its sweets alone,
For woman was not there?

In Eden's rosy bow'r he slept
With solitude oppress'd,
And in his dreams with anguish wept
For one congenial breast.
In vision'd slumber, who can tell,
The lonely grief he felt,
Or his deep joy when first he woke,
And Eve beside him knelt.

And through the devious path of life,
To cheer its gloomy wild,
Man by the angel-friend—his Wife,
Will find its ills beguil'd:
And care, nor sorrow, sin nor shame,
Will in his path-way tread:
And sacred virtue will embalm
Their memories when dead.

POETRY.

Mr. A. Pike, to whose pen our readers are indebted for the production subjoined, is a man of genius. His mind is of a peculiar order; and his writings are distinguished for freshness, and originality of thought. He has a most glaring imagination; and in high, descriptive poetry is surpassed by no American. Totally negligent of his works, and supposing that his fortune would be happier in the west than here, he has been seeking in the very wilderness the 'staff of life.' A volume of his writings is soon to be placed before the public, and if it does not create more than ordinary interest, our expectations will be miserably fruitless. His fancy is rapid in its conceptions, and we doubt not that if he had a 'dozen hands,' he could keep them all at work.—*Hartford Pearl.*

THE ROBIN.

Hush! where art thou clinging,
And what art thou singing,
Bird of my own native land?
Thy song is as sweet
As a fairy's feet
Stepping on silver sand—
And thou art now
As merry as though thou wast singing at home,
Away in the spray
Of a shower, that tumbles through odorous gloom;
Or as if thou wast hid,
To the tip of thy wing,
By a broad oaken leaf
In its greenness of spring,
And thy nest lurked amid a grey heaven of shade,
Where thy young and thyself from the sunshine
were laid.

Hush! hush!—Look around thee!
Lo! bleak mountains bound thee,
All barren and gloomy and red,
And a desolate pine
Doth above thee incline,
And gives not a leaf to thy bed—
And lo! below
No flowers of beauty and brilliancy blow;
But weeds, grey heads,
That mutter and moan when the wind-waves flow;
And the rain never falls
In the season of spring,
To freshen thy heart
And to lighten thy wing;
But thou livest a hermit these deserts among,
And Echo alone makes reply to thy song.

And while thou art chanting,
With head thus upslanting,
Thou seemest a thought or a vision;
Which flits in its haste
O'er the heart's dreary waste,
With an influence soothing, Elysian—
Or a lone sweet tone,
That sounds for a time in the ear of Sorrow.
And soon, too soon
I must leave thee, & bid thee a long good-morrow.
But if thou wilt turn
To the South thy wing,
I will meet thee again
E're the end of spring;
And thy nest can be made where the peach and the
vine
Shall shade thee, and leaf and tendril entwined.

Oh! thou art a stranger,
And darer of danger,
That over these mountains hast flown,
And the land of the North,
Is the clime of thy birth,
And here thou, like me, art alone.
Go back on thy track
It were wiser and better for thee and me,
Than to moan alone,
So far from the waves of our own bright sea,
And the eyes that we left to grow dim, months ago,
Will greet us again with their idolized glow,
Let us go—let us go—and revisit our home,

Where the oak leaves are green and the sea-waters
foam.

Valley of Tinupui, March 20, 1832.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

MONODY ON THE DEATH OF HARVEY D. LITTLE.

—The bard whose lays
Have made your deep hearts burn,
Has left the earth and its voice of praise,
For the land whence none return.
Mrs. Hemans.

Fain would the lyre its loss in thee deplore,
Child of the Muse, and Minstrel of the West!
But who can touch its chords with thy own power,
Or who with beauteous thoughts so richly blest!
Thine was a strain to charm the pensive ear,
To waken joy or start the bitter tear.

There are, who scorn the Poet's pleasing power,
Who deem his thoughts but idle reveries,
Who think the bard that bids his fancy soar,
Unfitted for the world's realities.
His sweetest, purest lay, they only deem,
The tinsel fabric of a worthless dream.

I may not scorn, but pity those, who find
No joy but in the sensual scenes of earth,
Who deem poetic beauties of the mind,
In real life possess no real worth.
There is a power within the gifted lyre,
To make heart's bow beyond a king's desire.

Thy spirit was of pure intelligence,
Giving thy lays an intellectual power,
To lull the whisperings of each sordid sense,
To soothe the sorrows of each gloomy hour.
The gentle virtues in thy heart that shone,
Gave to thy lays a chaste and faultless tone.

Who that hath heard that lyre, felt not its spell
Twined round the bosom's deepest sympathies,
Nor felt its tones, that in sweet numbers fell,
Thrill on the soul, and bid it upward rise?
Thy spirit scorned, with light, licentious strain,
To win the heart from virtue's pure domain.

Child of the Muse! the West, proud of her son
Bound on thy youthful brow her virgin wreath
But oh! the laurels that thy virtue won,
Now deck the tomb thou liest cold beneath.
The hearts that knew thee, those that knew thee
not,
Alike shall mourn the minstrel's early lot.

PROSPECTUS

Of the Second Volume of the Literary Cabinet, to be enlarged, improved, and published weekly, with the title of

THE WESTERN GEM,

And Cabinet of Literature, Science, and News.

The publisher of the Literary Cabinet proposes to commence the Second Volume with new and important improvements. Encouraged by the general manifestation among his friends, of a willingness to support a WEEKLY JOURNAL, of a Literary and Scientific character, he has resolved to commence the publication weekly, on or about the First of January, 1834. The character of the paper will undergo a considerable improvement; it being the intention of the editor to furnish a greater proportion of matter of a solid and instructive kind, to the exclusion of that which is light and uninteresting. It is the determination of the editor to spare no pains to render his paper a "GEM" worthy of admission into every family circle, and one, to the pages of which every member of a family may apply for instruction or entertainment. The following will be

the order and character of its various departments.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.—Under this head will be included all the selected articles from foreign or American journals, which will not class more properly under the Scientific department. They will consist of Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, &c. As the editor will have access to some of the best literary magazines and journals in the country, he confidently expects to be able to make this department as interesting as that of any other western periodical.

ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.—This department of the paper will be made unusually interesting. In addition to the occasional contributions of writers in different parts of our country, the editor has had the promise of assistance from GEO. W. THOMSON, & C. C. CARROLL, Esqrs. both of whom are favorably known as writers the various departments of Literature,—and also from some others, whose names he is not permitted to make public.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Sectional politics and religious controversy will be strictly avoided. But in every thing else the editor shall give his pen a free range;—on all occasions endeavoring to maintain that candid course so necessary to the success of a journal, and without which none can be respectable. This department, however, will be principally devoted to subjects connected with the literature of our country—particularly that portion of it usually denominated THE WEST.

DEPARTMENT OF NEWS.—In this place will be given a synopsis of the latest news, both foreign and domestic. As the limits of the paper will not permit of extended and minute details of passing events, only a condensed summary of that which shall appear most interesting to the general reader, and that which relates to subjects of Literature, Science, and Philanthropy, will be given. For the purpose of putting as much news as possible in a small compass, the matter for this department will be principally re-written.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.—It is intended to reduce this department of the paper to some fixed plan, instead of following the common method of an indiscriminate selection, as heretofore. Cuts will occasionally be given, for the purpose of illustrating the more difficult branches of science; this will be a new and important additional feature, which will add to its interest and usefulness, and considerably increase the expenses of the publication.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN GEM, and Cabinet of Literature, Science, and News, will be published weekly on a Royal sheet, of fine quality, and good type, in Quarto form, making a yearly volume of 416 large pages, (about three times the matter contained in the present volume,) and furnished at the end of the year with a Title page and Index. Price of subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty cents when payment is not made in six months from the commencement of the volume.

Local agents will be allowed twelve and a half per cent, on all monies collected, beside a copy of the work. It is expected that persons accepting agencies will make exertions to obtain subscriptions, upon these liberal terms. Any person who procures three subscribers, and makes payment in advance, shall receive a bound copy of volume first.

Letters and communications must be post paid to insure attention—addressed to

THOMAS GREGG,
St. Clairsville, Ohio